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THE "GLORIAM REGNI,"

OR SILVER LOUIS OF 15 SOUS, AND OF 5 SOUS, STRUCK FOR CIRCULATION IN
FRENCH AMERICA.

BY CHARLES E. ANTHON, LL. D.

OBVERSE, LVD · XIII · D · G [Mint-mark, Sun in splendor, the badge of Louis XIV.] FR · ET · NAV · REX. (Louis the 14th, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre.) Bust of Louis XIV., laureate, to the right, in corselet and mantle; margin serrated. REV. GLORIAM · REGNI · | · TVI · DI-



CENT · ("They shall speak of the glory of thy kingdom,") 1670. On a crowned shield, three *fleurs-de-lis*, (two and one.) Above the crown, a tower; beneath the shield, between the dot after REGNI and the dot before TVI, A (for Paris, the place of striking); margin serrated. Silver;

size (piece of 15 sous) 17, weight 103 grains; size (piece of 5 sous) 13, weight 35 grains. The wood-cut represents the piece of 5 sous, but the description applies equally to both, except as to size and weight.

Although there has existed among us, for the last quarter of a century, a very considerable degree of interest in the subject of our pre-revolutionary coinage, and although the taste for collecting and studying such specimens of it as can be procured has steadily increased, till the majority of the rarer and more remarkable pieces extant have found their way into the cabinets of collectors, to the great enhancement of the price of those which remain in the market, and with a corresponding whetting of the appetite to possess them on the part of antiquarians, it strangely happens that the beautiful coin represented above, demonstrably American, and suggestive of important historical remembrances as it is, has remained neglected and unsought for. No author on American numismatics seems to have been aware of its existence until the present writer, in Vol. IV., No. 9, for January, 1870, of the American Journal of Numismatics, which he then edited, called the attention of its readers to the fact. A brief and unsatisfactory notice of it, not founded, as is confessed, on actual inspection, forthwith appeared in Sandham's

"Supplement to Coins," &c., of Canada, Montreal, 1872; the main treatise published in 1869, being silent on the matter. But Mr. Sylvester S. Crosby, of Boston, who has lately (1873-1875) produced the last and best work on the general subject, entitled, "The Early Coins of America, and the Laws governing their Issue," and proves himself, on every page of it, to be a diligent and conscientious laborer, thinks himself called on to adopt an apologetic tone when mentioning this piece, and to speak of it as "not strictly included in our original plan." Yet his purpose, or "original plan" was, in his own language, "to give all the trustworthy information at" his "command, relative to such coins, or tokens, which were intended to serve as coins, that were either struck in those parts of America which now constitute the United States, or were intended for use therein;" and it cannot be controverted that this is the earliest official coin of a region embracing at least half of the States which now constitute the Union. We are not perhaps, in general, sufficiently alive to the truth that, from the Atlantic to the remote West, the beginnings of colonization were chiefly made by France. Not Canada and Louisiana, merely, formed the French America of a once far from improbable future. In an authority easy to consult, Bancroft's *History of the United States*, Vol. II., we find a "Map of French, English, Dutch, Swedish and Spanish possessions, or claims in the United States, in 1655." A narrow strip from the Kennebec to Cape Fear, is all that is marked as not French, to the northward of Florida. A large part of Maine, all West Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, the greater part of New York and of Pennsylvania, and from these all westward, as far as exploration had then extended, are French. Every one of the States comprehended within the area thus roughly denoted, may regard the coin in question as its earliest monetary relic.

Without, however, going back to years anterior to its date, or looking away from the broad double valley, which extends between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains, or including States of which any portion lies outside of these limits, we can easily, we think, form a list of fifteen, in each of which the collector, present and to come, must regard this "*Gloriam Regni*" of 1670, as its most ancient numismatic monument. The reader of history is aware that "Louisiana" was, in 1712, defined by authority as comprising all the country drained by waters emptying directly or indirectly into the Mississippi; while the schoolboy has been taught that, out of the "Louisiana purchase" of 1803, alone, have already been formed fifteen States and territories, eight of the former and seven of the latter. Since it happens that, in the article already referred to, (*American Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. IV., No. 9, for Jan., 1870,) the present writer, just two centuries after the first appearance of this coin, introduced it to American collectors as a new "Colonial," not known to them before, and proper to take the place usurped by one familiar to the numismatic fraternity, under the name, "*Louisiana copper*," or "*R F*," he must now again insist on the correctness of this view, and re-affirm that the *GLORIAM REGNI* is the earliest colonial coin of at least half the States of the Union. Of course we do not mean that it actually circulated in the whole vast region mentioned; but it may have appeared accidentally in any part thereof, and, wherever it did so appear, it was, in the estimation of any Frenchman who might behold it, the coin of the realm which he trod. It is, then, our oldest French "Colonial."

With a few brilliant exceptions, our prominent numismatic collectors, and even authors, have not been men of much research or of a wide range of reading. They have delved with greater or less industry in a narrow field; and authorities, other than those in English, have not occurred to them. Hence, works of some rarity, like Le Blanc's Treatise on the Coins of France, or of great commonness, like the New France of Charlevoix, (which latter, as we shall soon proceed to show, contains most satisfactory corroboration of the American character of the coins of Louis Quatorze before us, with a tolerably ample history of them,) have equally escaped their notice.

Moreover, this GLORIAM REGNI, or French-American piece, whether of 15 sous or of 5 sous, is a very rare coin. I infer from the first of the two French authorities whom I have named—and I shall presently quote his exact words—that only one hundred thousand livres' worth of 15 sous pieces and of 5 sous pieces together, was struck in 1670, and none at any subsequent date. (The "livre," now obsolete, was one-eightieth less in value than the present franc, and, like the franc, contained twenty sous.) I know of the existence in America, of only five specimens of the Louis of 5 sous. I have had the good fortune to obtain two, both in very fine condition, from two different auction sales of coins in Europe. One of these I have had the honor of presenting to the American Philosophical Society, with an accompanying wood-cut made expressly for the illustration of this paper; a third, seemingly in a poor state of preservation, if we may judge from its heliotype likeness in Mr. Crosby's work, Plate III, No. 5, is in the cabinet of that accomplished scholar and numismatist, William S. Appleton, of Boston; the fourth had, from its appearance, and the locality where I met with it, in all probability been circulated in America. It was in the collection of Mr. J. Myshrall, of Frederickton, New Brunswick, where I saw it in 1870, towards the end of the summer. It showed marks of rough treatment, and must, I think, in passing from hand to hand, have reached, from Lower Canada, the town where it came under my observation. The fifth has been shown me since I began to write this communication, by its owner, Mr. Henry Mott, of Montreal. It bears slight marks of circulation, and was obtained in the latter city. Hence it too, probably was once in actual use. Of the Louis of 15 sous, I know of the existence, in America, of only one specimen; it is the property of James W. Quackinbush, of the Merchants' Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York, and is in very good preservation, though somewhat circulated.

But it is now time to authenticate our GLORIAM REGNI, and establish by evidence, that it is entitled to the estimation which we claim for it. In the "Historic Treatise on the Coins of France, from the commencement of the Monarchy to the present time," by Mons. Le Blanc, Paris, 1703, we read at page 388: "In order to facilitate commerce in Canada, the King caused to be struck a hundred thousand livres' worth of Louis of 15 sous, and of 5 sous, and Doubles of pure copper. These coins were of the same value, weight, and fineness with those of France. On the silver Louis of 15 sous, and 5 sous, in place of the *Sit nomen Domini benedictum*, there was *Gloriam regni tui dicent*, and on the Doubles, *Doubles de l'Amerique Francoise*." The specimen presented to the Philosophical Society, must therefore as its size and intrinsic value denote, be one of those of five sous. No "Double" is to be found, as far as I know, among American collectors, though the inhabitants of

Lower Canada and of the French West India Islands have in all likelihood preserved some few examples. Mr. Crosby's heliotype portrait of the piece, Plate III, No. 6, is, as he informs us, not taken from a genuine one.

In a letter written at Quebec, February 15, 1721, (Nouvelle France, Vol. III, p. 91.) Charlevoix gives us the following information on our subject. Commerce in Canada was depressed by nothing perhaps more than "the frequent changes which were made there in the coins. I will give a brief account of the matter. In 1670, the West India Company, to which the King had ceded the dominion over the Islands of the French American Continent, had permission to introduce into the Islands small money to the amount of a hundred thousand francs, stamped by a particular die, with a legend which was peculiar to it. The King's edict is of the month of February, and was to the effect that these coins should be current only in the Islands. But on certain difficulties, which supervened, the Council issued on the 18th of November of the year 1672, a decree by which it was ordered that the money aforesaid, and all other specie, being current in France, should also be current, not only in the French Islands, but also on the terra-firma of America subject to the crown, with an augmentation of one-fourth superadded; that is to say, the pieces of fifteen sous for twenty, and the others in proportion."

"The same decree ordered that all contracts, bills, accounts, purchases, and payments should be made between all descriptions of persons, in money, without privilege of barter or accounting in sugar, under penalty of nullity as to transaction. And in regard to the past, it was ordained that all stipulations relating to contracts, or bills, or debts, or obligations, or rents in sugar and other provisions should be reduced into and made payable in money, at the valuation of the aforesaid coins. In execution of this decree, coin increased one-fourth in value in New France," &c., &c. Here we leave the amiable Jesuit to relate the financial mischief which ensued, and we quit the historic aspect of our theme for the æsthetic and literary.

As a work of art this coin is beautiful. It will, from that point of view, compare advantageously with any now produced in the home-mints of this country, where it was once intended to circulate. The portrait of Louis presents him as a handsome man of thirty-two, his age in 1670; the mint-mark of the sun in splendor recalls his famous motto: "*Nec pluribus impar*"—which, by the way, has a structural similarity to our own national one;—the manner of marking with subscript the final I in XIII is very uncommon; I know no other instance of it on a coin. The reverse offers us, as a subject of remark, the legend: "*Gloriam Regni Tui Dicent.*" It is taken from the Vulgate of the fine Psalm CXLV., entitled "David's Psalm of praise." Verses 10-13, of our translation read as follows:

10. All thy works shall praise thee, O Lord; and thy saints shall bless thee.
11. *They shall speak of the glory of thy Kingdom*, and talk of thy power;
12. To make known to the sons of men his mighty acts, and the glorious majesty of his Kingdom.
13. Thy Kingdom is an everlasting Kingdom, and thy dominion endureth throughout all generations.

In the application of the beginning of verse 11, to the purpose of a numismatic legend, particularly if it be considered in connection with its context, two covert references seem to me to be intended; the first, to the

highly ecclesiastical character of French colonization in America, in which exploration and conversion ever proceeded hand in hand; the second, to the "mighty acts" and "glorious majesty" of the "Grand Monarque." It is true, that he had not, at this comparatively early epoch in his reign, put forth the exaggerated pretensions which he afterwards advanced; but the adulation and irreverence which offend us in the use made of these words, were already in the taste and fashion of that day.

The preceding paper is a correction and modification of one read before the American Philosophical Society, July 21st, 1876. The writer is indebted to M. Gaston L. Feuardent, of the famous house of Rollin et Feuardent, Paris and London, who is sojourning at present in New York, for the additional light which he has received on the subject. The chief blunder in the original paper consisted in mistaking the piece of 5 sous for the piece of 15 sous. This latter is exceedingly rare. Besides the one spoken of above as belonging to Mr. Quackinbush, M. Feuardent has never seen or heard of more than one. It was in the collection of D'Affry, and is pictured in Conbrouse, *Monnaies de France*, Atlas Second, Moderne, Pl. 203, No. 1. It is there entitled, "Quart d'Ecu, Canada," and, in the corresponding description, *Décameron Numismatique de Guillaume Conbrouse*, p. 165, "Quart de l'écu blanc pour le Canada." M. Feuardent says that it was in uncirculated, or proof condition. Though the more significant names of the two pieces, are, respectively, as we have given them; "Louis of 15 sous," and "Louis of 5 sous," (*monnaie dite "Louis de cinq sols et de quinze sols" destinée aux colonies françaises en Amérique*. Berry, *Etudes, &c., sur les Monnaies de France*, Paris, 1853. Vol. II, p. 549.) yet the more strictly accurate designations are, respectively, "Quart d'écu blanc," and "Douzième d'écu blanc," (Conbrouse, *Catalogue Raisonné des Monnaies Nationales de France*, Paris, 1839; Part 2, p. 14.) M. Feuardent is absolutely certain from familiarity with the same figure on other French coins, that the mint-mark above the crown, on the reverse of each piece, is merely a tower, of heraldic form. In the paper presented to the Philosophical Society, the writer suggested that it was a crowned A, referring to French, or Royal America, and increasing therefore the interest attaching to these coins; but the conjecture must now, however reluctantly, be abandoned.

THE VARIOUS COIN-METRES.

BY ROBERT MORRIS, LL. D.

ONE great merit I find in Hobler's "Records of Roman History from Coins," viz. his attention to the *weights* of his specimens. It is a valuable means of identification, to trace up an agreement in *weights*, and every numismatist should have access to a pair of scales supplied with grain-weights, (Troy measure,) so that in selling, exchanging, or procuring new specimens, he may strengthen his description by this means.

But there is another method equally as good and more expeditious, by *measuring* them. In this the French are so much more particular than the English, that I have less difficulty in examining coins from French correspondents than from any other. French numismatists use, I think very generally, *Echelle Mionnet*, the Scale of Mionnet; and as this is quite different from

ours, it occurs to me that the readers of the *Journal of Numismatics* would like to have one for use in examining their coins. The plate gives an exact copy of one sent me from Paris, and may be relied upon. It is easy to see how definitely a specimen may be described, as to measure, by laying it on this scale and noting the number. I do not know the reason for changing this as they did at the Philadelphia Mint, and adopting another; it may have been on the ground of convenience—a scale of sixteenths of an inch being within the reach of every one, while the Mionnet scale is quite arbitrary. There is, for instance, a difference of one-eighth of an inch between 12 and 13, while between 13 and 14, there are five-sixteenths of an inch.

To accompany the scale just mentioned I give the standard of 100 millimetres, also used by French numismatists. The "American Standard," so called, is a measure of four inches divided into sixty-fourths, each part being of course one sixteenth of an inch. (See plate.) It may sometimes be desired to find the corresponding size by the American scale of a medal or coin whose measure is known in millimetres. This may readily be done by multiplying the number denoting the millimetres by .62; the result will be the size in sixteenths and a decimal. Take for instance a piece measuring 30 millimetres; $30 \times .62 = 18.6$; that is, eighteen and six-tenths is the corresponding size by the American scale, almost precisely.

The spirit of accuracy is greatly demanded among American numismatists, and one method of attaining this is to measure and weigh every specimen that finds its place into a collection.

COLLECTING RUN MAD.

WE take pleasure in printing the following communication. The position taken by our correspondent must commend itself to every true lover of the science of numismatics, and we sincerely wish that all collectors felt as he does. The main reason for gathering varieties of coins must be to trace the different dies used in striking particular pieces, and thus to learn something of the extent of their circulation, or to show the improvement in workmanship. But those accumulations of so-called varieties, found in the cabinets of too many amateurs, which are merely evidence of the ease with which a workman can blunder, have little actual value except as curiosities. A perfect die in the hands of a slovenly workman is not a sufficient security against mis-strikes. The carelessness which has produced the double legends and similar "varieties" disfiguring our early copper coinage, has nothing to commend it. The ancient coiners, if they were every guilty of such misdoings, forthwith consigned their failures to the oblivion of the melting-pot.

As a sympathiser with numismatists, medalists and collectors of paper money and postage stamps, I have long looked for a discussion in your pages, of the usefulness and value of that form of collecting so much fostered by dealers in this material, which shows itself in coins and medals by the selection of cracked dies, large and small dates, straight and oblique numeral characters, thick and thin planchets, over-struck dates, &c., &c., which seems to me, in my ignorance, to be a direct perversion of the higher and more æsthetic objects of numismatic science. Instead of looking for the beautiful, in fine, clear impressions of specimens of the art, or to the useful, in marking its progress at different periods, by fixing dates in serial succession, much time and money seems to be spent in searching out poor and imperfect specimens, and for what? principally for the benefit of dealers, who rack their brains to supply us with them, and because they are uncommon.

I have been led into this train of thought, by watching the progress of a new growth in collecting,—one that has grown out of the late war, the collecting of Confederate money. At first, it was gathered by a few, who sought only to preserve specimens of each denomination; these few found that there were series, numbers, letters, distinct engravers, lithographers, and printers to be noted; and in their zeal to complete them, excited the attention of others, and collectors multiplied. It was soon found, that but little or nothing was known of the character or extent of the Confederate currency. About this time a pamphlet was printed, illustrated with photographs, (*The Currency of the Confederate States of America*, by Wm. Lee, M. D., Washington, 1875,) the material of which was taken directly from the Archives of the Confederate States Treasury, now in the possession of the United States Government, giving a list of notes, with their varieties, to which only one distinct note has since been added, with some varieties in minor details. This, then, formed an authoritative basis for future collecting, but, unfortunately, the work in question was printed in a small edition, (thirty copies,) for private distribution, and was never put on sale.

To this succeeded a pamphlet by a well known dealer, (*Descriptive Catalogue of Confederate Notes and Bonds*, for sale by John W. Haseltine, Philadelphia, 1876,) not in any sense a historical work, and not illustrated, but intended simply as a perfect and correct description of each note, for the use of collectors, and for such was of greater practical value than the former, but necessarily many mistakes have occurred. When the work was written, several of the notes described by the compiler had never been seen by him, and the data were taken from Dr. Lee's book, thus repeating errors in minor particulars which the former writer had fallen into; besides this, the compiler himself made similar mistakes in describing notes in his own possession.

These two pamphlets are the only data which collectors have to rely upon. They have been found sufficient, however, to increase the value of many of these notes to ridiculously high prices, notwithstanding the South is still flooded with them. Occasionally fine specimens of new and crisp notes of the earlier issues make their appearance, leading one to ask suspiciously, Where are the plates? That some were captured and preserved, we know, of course. Has the demand brought them out of their resting places? Here we meet with the same perverted, if I may be allowed the expression, system of collecting *varieties*, notes now taking the place of coins. What are these varieties? An altered position of a letter, numerical character or design; a little shading more or less; or two or three marks of the graver, indicating that no two engravers make their note plates exactly alike, or that the same engraver is liable to make varieties in his own work.

If any one who is interested in these *varieties*, and is endeavoring to make a complete set of them, will consult the figures in Dr. Lee's book, although they do not cover the whole ground, yet he will find there sufficient data to give him an idea of the extent of his undertaking. Take, as an example, the \$20 note. Robert Tyler, Register of the Treasury, reported (*loc. cit.*) March 31, 1864, that up to that time there had been issued \$217,425,120 of that denomination alone, which is equivalent to 10,871,256 of these notes in number. So far, we have recorded but eighteen distinct varieties of the note in question, but according to Blanton Duncan, (*loc. cit.*) each note plate

makes thirty thousand impressions, and then gives place to a new one. Figure it up, and we find ourselves entitled to some three hundred and sixty-two of these so-called varieties for this note alone. What a charming field for such work!! This calculation, carried a little further, with reference to notes of other denominations,—which I do not propose to do, having only introduced it for the purpose of illustration,—would give a startling result, and should, I think, induce one to consider as to how far it is useful, practical, or of advantage, to persist in this method of collecting.

I hope this mode of handling the subject will induce those who view it from a different stand-point, to give expression to their opinions.

OBSERVER.

TYPOGRAPHIC MEDAL.

A HEAVY silver medal has been sent the American members of the International Typographical Union by the typographical societies of Italy. It is inscribed: "To the Sons of Gutenberg in America, from the Typographical Association of Italy, upon the happy occurrence of the Centennial celebration of their independence. This medal is applaudingly voted as a perpetual record of brotherly solidarity. MDCCCLXXVI." A congratulatory address accompanies the medal, and there has also been sent a bronze fac-simile of the silver medal for New York Union, No. 6, as the leading union of the country. The medal arrived too late to be presented at the July meeting of the International Union at Philadelphia, and will be in custody of New York Union until the meeting of the international body in June next in Louisville, Ky.

CANADIAN MEDALS.

THE following extract is from "DUNDAS; or, a Sketch of Canadian History," by James Croil, (Montreal, 1861,) page 96.

MEDALS commemorative of our Canadian battles, were struck by the British Government in 1848, and the same year were distributed amongst those who were present on the different fields. There are, however, several who were in the action of Crysler's Farm, that did not receive a Medal, simply because they did not take the trouble to apply for it. Amongst these is Major Merkley, whose name appears in the report of the battle. The Medals are of silver, very chaste and beautifully finished. They are held in high estimation by their owners, and a Medal-man is considered as only inferior to a genuine old O. E. Loyalist. On the one side of the Medal, are the Queen's head, with the features particularly well defined; "Victoria Regina," in raised letters, on either side, and the date "1848" below. On the reverse is a representation of Her Majesty, standing on a dais, carved with a lion couchant, and in the act of crowning a kneeling warrior, with a wreath of victory, and the inscription, "To the British army 1793-1814." On the clasp is the name of the action, (misspelt) "Chrystler's Farm," and on the outer perimeter, the soldier's name, and "Canadian Militia" engraved. At the time of issuing the Medals, something was said in regard to the erection of suitable stone monuments, on each battle-field, by the Canadian government.

THE COINS AND CURRENCY OF MODERN GREECE.

BY FISK P. BREWER, LATE UNITED STATES CONSUL AT PIRAEUS, PROFESSOR OF ANCIENT LANGUAGES IN THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE difficulty of finding the answer to one or two queries concerning modern Greek coinage, was the occasion which led the writer, in 1873, to compile the following summary from government records and other original sources. The half-century of Greek independence is divided into three periods, the decade before the monarchy, and the reigns of Otho and George. The coinage of the Ionian Islands and the Paper Currency are considered separately.

PERIOD OF THE REVOLUTION AND CAPO D'ISTRIA, 1821-1831.

Before the Revolution, which began in 1821, the currency of Greece, as a part of Turkey, does not seem to have differed from that of other portions of the empire. During the war the expenses of the revolutionary government were reported in dollars, piasters, (*grasia*,) and paras, [*Εφημερίς τῆς Ἑλλάδος*, November 30, 1827]; the piaster being always equal to forty paras, while its ratio to the dollar was gradually diminishing. In the report published November 30, 1827, it is reckoned one-fourteenth of the dollar.

In February 8, 1828, the value of current coins in piasters and paras was fixed as follows by government order. The pound sterling, 73 piasters; the shilling, $3\frac{20}{40}$; the Napoleon, $57\frac{00}{40}$; franc, $2\frac{30}{40}$; old Louis d'or, $62\frac{00}{40}$; Spanish doubloon, $236\frac{00}{40}$; Portuguese doubloon, $132\frac{30}{40}$; Spanish pillar dollar, $15\frac{00}{40}$; dollar without pillar, $14\frac{20}{40}$; regina dollar, $14\frac{30}{40}$; Venetian dollar, $14\frac{20}{40}$; ounce of Sicily, $64\frac{00}{40}$; royal and Venetian florin, $33\frac{20}{40}$; Dutch florin, $33\frac{00}{40}$; sophorinion, (sovereign,) $90\frac{00}{40}$. With these is given the value of twenty-three other coins, most of them Turkish. The next month, subscriptions to a bank were acknowledged in the government journal in pillar dollars. June 15, the value of smaller French coins was raised to the rate previously allowed for the Napoleon, which is spoken of as the only French coin actually in circulation. September 16, the piece of six livres tournois was recognized at $16\frac{21}{40}$.

In 1829, March 4, the government announced the issue of certificates of debt, to the amount of 1,800,000 piasters, its creditors being required to take one-third of their debts in this form. As late as April 30, the public accounts were made out in Turkish piasters. On June 26, the government forbade the prevailing custom of reckoning five thin paras for six, [*Λιατάτουμεν νὰ πᾶν ἡ ἐπικρατοῦσα συνήθεια τῆς ἀνταλλαγῆς τῶν πέντε ψιλῶν παραδῶν ἀντὶ ἑξ.*] and also the making of payments in thin paras, except for small change. The "thin paras" were probably the coins which were at a premium in the settlement of accounts. As further evidence of a disturbance at this time in the currency, it is noted that the Finance Committee, July 5, fixed the price of rice, red at 55 paras the oke, and white at from 40 to 45.

August 14, the National Assembly approves of what the government has done in the matter of a mint,* and authorizes it to proceed further. By an order of the following day, the pay of Governor Capo d'Istria is fixed at 180,000 phœnixes, although other officers are still salaried in piasters.

* From the memorial of A. Kontostavlos, it appears that the first coins of independent Greece were struck on a press that had been used by the Knights of Malta. It was bought by him in Malta in 1828, for £100, and brought to Ægina. From there, the first Greek coins, a phœnix, a lepton, a five-lepta, and a ten-lepta piece were sent, July 28, 1829, to the National Assembly at Argos.

September 28, the Finance Committee directs that the national coins, phœnixes and lepta, which have been already prepared, shall be put into circulation on the first of October. Subsequent orders are to prescribe the value of foreign money in the new currency. The phœnix (a name adopted for the unit and basis of the Greek coinage) is of silver, weighs one dram and three-eighths, [1 dram equal to 3 1-3 grammes,] and is composed like French silver coin, of ninety per cent of the purest silver and ten per cent of copper. The phœnix is divided into one hundred lepta. Six phœnixes make one Spanish pillar dollar, both in weight and in value.

The lepton (a name adopted for the smallest denomination of the Greek coinage) is of pure copper, weighs half a dram, and has the same nominal value as the para. On the basis of this lepton, and for the ease of daily payments, there have been struck two larger copper coins, the one weighing two and one-half drams, of the value of five lepta, the other weighing five drams, of the value of ten lepta.

The Greek coinage bears on one side the phœnix returning to life at sight of the rays of the Holy Spirit; with the cross over its head, and the legend ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΠΟΛΙΤΕΙΑ *πολιτεία* (State of Greece, 1821,) and on the other side a circle made of two branches, one of olive, and the other of laurel, with the value of the coin inscribed within, and around it the legend ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΤΗΣ Ι. Α. ΚΑΠΟΔΙΣΤΡΙΑΣ (Governor J. A. Capo d'Istria) 1828.

The copper coins continued to be struck until 1831, when a copper of twenty lepta also was coined.

REIGN OF OTHO, 1832-1862.

After the accession of King Otho, the currency was changed by an order, February 8, (20) 1833, containing the following provisions. In place of the hitherto established unit, the phœnix, which was lighter than the assumed basis, there shall be introduced a new coin named a drachma, which shall be taken as the unit and basis of a new currency system. The drachma is divided into one hundred lepta. The weight of the drachma shall be 4.477 French grammes, of nine-tenths purity, viz. 4.029 grammes of pure silver and .448 of copper. Five-drachma pieces, half-drachmas and quarter-drachmas shall be coined of proportionate size and value.

Gold coins are authorized of twenty and of forty drachmas, to contain respectively 5.199 grammes of gold and 0.577 of copper, (total 5.776,) and 10.398 of gold and 1.155 of copper, (total 11.553.)

The copper lepton shall weigh 1.299, the pieces of two, five and ten lepta in proportion, and all to be of pure copper.

Creditors need not receive more than two per cent of their debts in copper. Foreign copper money and billon is prohibited from circulation. The former issue of coppers will be redeemed at eighty per cent of their nominal value, and are legal tender for the present at that rate. Phœnixes, having been found to contain 3.477 grammes of silver, are receivable at the Treasury at ninety-three lepta, and the following foreign coins at the rates indicated: franc, 1.11; five-franc, 5.58; twenty-franc, 22.33; forty-franc, 44.66; new Louis d'or, 26.54; Spanish Mexican dollar, 6.00; German dollar, 5.78; zuanziger, 0.95; Austrian sovereign, 38.88; Austrian and Bavarian florin, 13.06; Netherlands florin, 13.00.

An explanatory circular, issued, February 13, by the Secretary of Finance, contains the following statements: "About twelve thousand silver phœnixes were struck in the mint at the beginning of its operation, and at their first circulation, it was noticed that this coin, although ordered to be the sixth of the Spanish dollar, did not contain the required value. The coining of them then ceased, but the coining of the fractions in copper continued." "Possibly phœnixes and coppers have been coined irregularly. The government redeems only what has been coined at the mint." "Under the hitherto prevailing system, the country has been flooded with copper money. Under the new system, no more will enter into the circulation than is absolutely necessary for small change." "The rule that not more than two per cent of a debt can be paid in copper coin, is a security that there never will enter into circulation more copper coin than is needed." "Turkish gold coins have been for some time almost the only gold in circulation in the kingdom."

February 28, a table was published by the government, of the actual value of the coins in circulation, given to hundredths of a lepton, with the weight of precious metal they contained. The Spanish dollar alone was isometric with the new system, its purity being .896, viz. silver, 24.176, (= 6 x 4.029,) alloy, 2.806 grammes.

An order of April 23, permitted the circulation of the old coppers until October 1, as the new were not yet ready. Notice was given September 19, that there would be no further delay, and that the old copper would be redeemed on and after October 1.

Meanwhile, August 17, a stringent law prohibited all use of Turkish coins in Greece.

In 1835, January 30, [*Ep. Kvß.* Mar. 7.] there was established a table of equivalents to be used in the settlement of accounts with the Treasury, dating prior to the new currency system, in which the market values of pillar dollars, piasters and phœnixes were given for successive periods from January, 1822, to February, 1833. The value of the dollar was expressed in piasters and paras or (old) lepta, and the piaster and phœnix in the new currency. The dollar being equivalent in January, 1822, to $7\frac{1}{2}$ piasters or 300 paras, was throughout 1828 and 1829 equal to 15 piasters or 600 paras, and in 1833 to 19 piasters or 760 paras. The piaster at first equal to 80 lepta, in 1828 had become reduced to 40 and remained at that value to the end. The phœnix, at the time of its first issue, October, 1829, was to be reckoned equal to a drachma, but in the accounts of January and February, 1833, at only 80 lepta.

March 19, the Treasury is authorized to receive English crowns coined after 1816 at 6.40, shillings at 1.28, sovereigns at 28.12, Spanish pistoles at 23.15, and Portuguese doubloons at 100.50. By an order of November 9, South American dollars of Mexico, Bolivia, Peru, Chili, and Rio de la Plata (Colombia being excepted) were legalized for currency at the same rate as Spanish dollars, six drachmas.

During the reign of Otho, but little of his silver money was in circulation. When, occasionally, a drachma, half-drachma, or five-drachma piece changed hands, it passed at its nominal value. Quarter-drachmas were in demand for distributions at baptisms to the official witnesses of the ceremony. Parents would re-distribute on such occasions those which they had received for similar service. The street money changers still keep a stock on hand for

this want, though medalets are now much used instead. Gold coins of Otho were extremely rare. Gold and silver to the value of about one million drachmas were struck partly in Paris and partly in Munich. Silver to the amount of one hundred thousand drachmas was coined in Athens. Some drachmas bear the date of 1832. The coppers are dated from 1833 to 1857, and were all coined in Athens. Some appear to have been of mixed metal, and, according to common report, were made out of condemned cannon. Their total value for the whole of Otho's reign was 1,937,561 drachmas.

The gold and silver coins all have the head of the king, with the legend, *ΟΘΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ* *Otho, King of Greece*, and on the reverse, the Greek shield, with olive branch on each side, a crown above, and the denomination and date beneath. On the gold, the two olive branches meet beneath the shield, but on the silver the shield and branches rest on a base line. The copper coins have the Greek shield surmounted by a crown on obverse, and on reverse the denomination and date surrounded by wreath of two branches. At first, the branches were laurel, and were united both below and above. From 1847 olive branches were used, which were fastened only beneath. The legend on the obverse was originally *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ*, but was changed to *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ* some time between 1838 and 1844. As the meaning of the legend remains unaltered, it is probable that the word first used was considered inelegant.

IONIAN ISLANDS, 1801-1864.

The accession of the present sovereign, George, was soon followed by the annexation of the Ionian Islands, June 3, 1864, with a different money system. In 1801, under the Septinsular Republic, copper coins of one, five, and ten gazettes had been issued, some with Greek and some with Italian inscriptions. The English Protectorate, which was established by the treaty of 1815, found the Turkish para a familiar coin, and proceeded to legalize foreign silver for circulation, by simply counter-stamping it with figures, as 25, 50, and 60, to show its value in paras. Forgery of such marks being easy, a rude portrait of George the Third was added to the stamp. In 1819, a copper penny, a half-penny, and a farthing were struck in England for the Islands, bearing on one side English emblems, and on the other the winged lion of St. Mark, and the legend, *ΙΟΝΙΚΟΝ ΚΡΑΤΟΣ* 1819. The lion holds in his raised paw a bundle of seven arrows, typical of the seven islands. This coinage seems to have been abundant. The half-penny was known as an obol. In 1821, half-farthings were coined in Corfu. In 1834, and from that year till 1862, the Ionian coinage was made in England, and consisted of a small copper, one-fifth of the obol, commonly called *mikron* or small piece, and a silver three-pence or *tripenon*, often called *hexoboli* or piece of six obols. The drachma of ancient Greece, it was remembered, was a coin of six obols. The *mikron* has on one side the figure of Britannia seated, and on the other, the type of the lion and arrows, with the legend *ΙΟΝΙΚΟΝ ΚΡΑΤΟΣ*. The *tripenon* differs only in having an oak-wreath enclosing the figure 30 in place of the lion and arrows.

[To be concluded.]

The new silver coin conduces to economy. It is a terrible strain to make up one's mind to spend a new silver dime, while a ten-cent rag awakens no compunction as it goes.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XI., page 31.]

LII. Medal struck by the Lodge de la Clemente Amitie, Paris. Obverse, The square and compasses, around which are entwined acacia* branches; within, C A in a cypher of script letters. Reverse, A man, naked, except for a small cloak hanging from his shoulders, walking to the left unharmed through flames which surround him; his arms crossed upon his breast. In the right hand corner, in very small letters, GAYRARD. In exergue, L.: D.: L.: CLEMENTE AMITIE in two lines. Silver and bronze. Size 18. The date of this Medal is uncertain; Merzdorf supposes it to have been struck in 1806, which is probably too early. The dies are believed to be yet in use. The Lodge was opened on the 8th of March, 1805; it is still working, and has a chapter and areopagus or council attached,† by the latter of which the previous Medal, LI, was struck.

LIII. Obverse, Within a ring formed by a serpent, having its tail in its mouth, a cross patee gules, surmounted by a smaller cross bottone argent. Legend, SEPT ECOSSAIS REUNIS. O.: DE PARIS. Reverse, The square and compasses, enclosing a star of seven points bearing the letter G. Between the points are flames; around the star are figures in the following order, beginning at the top, under the head of the compasses, 7, 5, 3, 1, 6, 4, 2, which are placed on the inner edge of a glory of sixteen points, surrounding the star, and the rays of which are surmounted by the square and compasses. Legend, LA DOUCE ET CONFIANTE AMITIE LES UNIT 5809. [Sweet and trusting friendship unites them.] Copper silvered. Size 19. This Lodge was instituted February 4, 1809.

LIV. Obverse, Bust to right, of Cambaceres, with collar and jewel. On the edge of the bust, in small letters, L'E. F.: JALEY. F.T.: Below the bust a flaming sword, its hilt to the left, passing through a small square and compasses, the points of the latter towards the bust. Legend, J. J. REGIS CAMBACERES PRINCE ARCHI-CHANCELIER DE L'EMPIRE. ★ Reverse, Within a wreath of acacia, tied at the bottom by a ribbon, LA R.: M.: □ EC.: DE FRANCE SOUS LE TITRE DISTINCTIF DE S.T. ALEX^{DRE}: D'EC.: ET LE CONTRAT SOC.: REUNIS, O.: DE PARIS, A SON GRAND MAITRE — LE 30^E JOUR DU 1^{ER} MOIS. 5807. in eleven lines. [The Worshipful ‡ Mother Scottish Lodge of France, assembled under the distinctive title of St. Alexander of Scotland and the Social Contract, Orient of Paris, to their Grand Master, March 30, 5807.] Silver. Size 25. This Medal is said to be very rare.

LV. Obverse, An altar having three steps; upon its top the two tables of the law, with a sword lying before them. At the foot of the altar is a cushion, and the square and compasses are leaning against its front. On the right side is a branch of olive, and on the left a sprig of acacia. The tables have the radiant sun on the left, and the moon darting its beams through

* I consider the branches to be acacia, though Merzdorf calls them olive: but they are the same as others which he calls acacia elsewhere.

† It may be proper to state, that the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted or Scottish rite are not conferred in France as in America. Many of the Lodges under the Grand Orient of France, are "chapitrale," that is, having a "chapter" connected, which confers the degree of Rose-croix; others are both "chapitrale" and "areopagite,"

conferring the degrees up to the thirtieth. The "Grand College of Rites" has the sole power to initiate into the thirty-first, thirty-second, and thirty-third and last degree of the Scottish rite. (See Calendrier Magonnique du Grand Orient de France for 1876, p. 40.) This explains why the figure 30 is found on Medals of the French Councils, as on LI. &c.

‡ The letter R denotes *Respectable*, corresponding to our word Worshipful.

clouds on the right. Legend, □ S^t ANTOINE. PARFAIT CONTENTEMENT. In exergue, 5785. Reverse, In the background on the right, standing upon rocks, is a temple supported by four pillars, the door closed, the gable adorned with one, and the frieze with five, five-pointed stars. On the right and left of the temple are olive trees. In the foreground, on the left, a man hood-winked, clothed with a toga, his right leg and feet bare, his left hand grasped by an arm extended from clouds above him, is conducted over a winding path which leads to the temple. Legend, ACCROISEM^t DE L'ORDRE. [Increase of the Order.] In exergue, O.^t DE. PARIS. Border beaded. Silver. Size 20. This curious Medal has not before been described to my knowledge, and I am indebted to Mr. J. W. Haseltine of Philadelphia, for the opportunity of examining this and several others on this list.

LVI. Obverse, A radiant triangle, on which at its top are extended compasses, and at the bottom a square; between them, AMIS. Legend, ORIENT DE PARIS. Reverse, A pedestal, inscribed AD HUC STAT, [It yet stands,] supporting a broken column; below the pedestal, in very small letters, DES NOYERS, and below that 2, (which I suppose alludes to the year of the Revolution of 1789.) Legend, REGIME RECTIFIE. [The amended rule.] Silver. Size 14.

LVII. Obverse, On a rocky cliff stands a circular temple, supported by six columns, and surrounded by rays which fall from a triangle of three stars above. In the foreground at the foot of the cliff, is a pedestal, on which is a bust; on its right a palette, brush and tragic mask; on its left a globe, scroll, comic mask, trumpet, and staff, with cap and bells, which I take to be the emblems of the Nine Muses. Legend, SI VIRTUS ABSIT NIHIL IPSA SCIENTIA PRODEST. [If virtue be absent, knowledge itself is of no value.] In exergue, COQUARDON F. OFF.^t D.^t G.^t O.^t D.^t F.^t in two lines. Reverse, LOGE DES NEUF SOEURS OR.^t DE PARIS 5776 in four lines. [Lodge of the Nine Muses, Orient of Paris, 5776.] Silver. Size 16. Somewhat rare.

LVIII. Obverse, Bust of Franklin,* facing the left; below, in small letters, BERNIER. Legend, BENJ. FRANKLIN MINIS^t PLEN^t DES ETATS UNIS DE L'AMERIQ. SEPT. MDCCLXXXIII. Reverse, On a rocky hill a circular temple, within and near which are the Nine Muses at work. At the right, F. B. Legend, DE LEURS TRAVAUX NAITRA LEUR GLOIRE. [From their labor springs their glory.] In exergue, DES NEUF SOEURS. Silver and bronze. Size 19. This Medal is very rare.

LIX. Obverse, Bust of Franklin, facing the left. Legend, BENJAMINUS FRANKLIN. Reverse, A serpent coiled in a circle, surrounding a radiant triangle, bearing the Hebrew letters for Jehovah. Under the serpent the square and compasses entwined by olive branches; on the right a trowel, and on the left a gavel. Over the head of the compasses are seven stars. Legend, LES MAC.^t FRANC.^t A FRANKLIN M.^t DE LA L. □ DES 9 SOEURS O.^t DE PARIS 5778 + 5829 + In very small letters between the dates, PINGRET F. Bronze. Size 26. The Provincial Grand Lodge at Rostock, Germany, has one in lead. The obverse of this Medal was muled with another reverse, not Masonic, and published by Durand, 1819, in the "Series Numismatiæ. The die of the Masonic reverse cracked, and the Medal is rare.†

* This Medal is IV. in Appleton's list of Franklin Medals. See Journal of Numismatics, Vol. VII. p. 50. Medals. We shall give an engraving of this in the next number.

† This Medal is XII. in Appleton's list of Franklin Medals.

LX. Obverse, A full blown rose, with the stem on which are eleven leaves, in the centre of a glory shaped like a star, on the inside edge of which is a circle of nine five-pointed stars. Legend, above, CONSERVONS SA FRAICHEUR. [We preserve its freshness;] below, L'. DE LA ROSE ETOILEE. REG'. [Lodge of the Starry Rose revived.] Reverse, A double-headed eagle displayed, and holding a sword in its talons, the hilt to the right. A crown above it, from which a ribbon falls upon each head; on the right, below the wing, a radiant Greek cross; on the left, a square and compasses, enclosing a small five-pointed star, also surrounded by rays. Legend, PRAEMIA SI STUDIO CONSEQUAR ISTA SAT EST. [If I may obtain the rewards by zeal, that is enough.] Bronze. Size 18.

LXI. A curious Medal, once belonging to Henry Price, first Provincial Grand Master of North America, of silver, struck in a die, with what would have been the field carefully cut out, leaving the objects equally to be distinguished on either side. Obverse, Within a circle bearing the words AMOR. HONOR. ET JUSTITIA. [Love, honor and justice,] and divided into quarters by the letters N. E. S. W. (the E at the top, between HONOR and ET,) are two pillars, upon the top of which is a level: the square and compasses on the Bible, above; the top of the level and the joint of the compasses being together nearly in the centre. On the right of these the sun, a gavel and two crossed pens; on the left, the crescent moon, a plumb, and a scroll on which is the forty-seventh proposition of Euclid; from the top of the plumb diagonally to the foot of the right hand pillar is the twenty-four inch gauge. The same description applies to the reverse, except that the objects are reversed relatively to each other. On the rim of the circle at the bottom, SIT LUX ET LUX FUT, [Let there be light, and there was light,] and at the top the All-seeing eye, between A M and 5763. A loop is attached, by which it was worn suspended by a ribbon. This Medal is of English origin, and is found with different dates, probably having been used as a Lodge or member's jewel.

LXII. Prince of Wales Masonic Halfpenny Token. Obverse, A shield bearing on a field gules a chevron between three castles argent; on the chevron a pair of compasses extended. Crest, a dove proper on a sphere. Supporters, two beavers proper. Motto, on a ribbon beneath the shield, AMOR, HONOR ET JUSTITIA. Legend, 24 NOV. 1790 PRINCE OF WALES ELECTED G M ÷ This was doubtless intended to represent the Arms of the Society of Freemasons, as used by the Grand Lodge of England before the Union, which, as given by Burke, differ from the above in having the field *sable*, and no motto. Reverse, A triangle, within which is an angel, resting his left hand upon a plumb, and pointing with his right to the letter G, within the upper angle, from which issue rays; behind the angel are clouds; in the lower corners of the triangle are the square and compasses on the right, and a book on the left; at his feet a gavel, trowel, &c.; around the sides of the triangle, WISDOM STRENGTH & BEAUTY. Legend, SIT LUX ET LUX FUT. On the edge, sunken, ■ MASONIC TOKEN I SKETCHLEY FECIT 1794 Copper. Size 18.

There are a great number of varieties of this token, the dies differing principally in the form of the clouds or the rays on the reverse, or the position of the letters or the dots after them on both obverse and reverse. The lettering of the inscription on the edge also varies greatly. The following are mentioned in "Batty's Copper Coinage of Great Britain, &c."

- (a.) HALFPENNY, PAYABLE AT THE BLACK HORSE, TOWER HILL. Batty gives a number of varieties with this edge, more or less imperfectly struck; in some cases several letters are wanting.
- (b.) PAYABLE AT LONDON — the remainder of the edge being filled with alternate crosses and dots.
- (c.) PAYABLE AT LONDON OR DUBLIN. This variety is also found with more or less of the letters omitted by carelessness in striking.
- (d.) PAYABLE AT PARKER'S OLD BIRMINGHAM WAREHOUSE.
- (e.) MASONIC TOKEN. I. SCETCHLEY FECIT. 1794. (The name and *fecit* spelled incorrectly.)
- (f.) MASONIC TOKEN. I. SKETCHLEY, R. A. & P. G. S. BIRMINGHAM FECIT.
- (g.) MASONIC TOKEN BROTHER SKETCHLEY, BIRMINGHAM FECIT.
- (h.) MASONIC HALFPENNY TOKEN, MDCCXCIV.

Batty also mentions several varieties, similar to (e.) having blunders in the spelling of the words on the edge, as Maconic, Scritchley, &c., which we have not thought necessary to particularize. Both obverse and reverse dies have been muled extensively, as will be seen from the following numbers.

LXIII. Obverse, As obverse of LXII. Reverse, The Royal arms with the motto of the Prince of Wales, ICH DIEN on a ribbon. Legend, LONDON & MIDDLESEX HALF PENNY. Edge as LXII (c.) Copper. Size 18.

LXIV. Obverse, As obverse of LXII. Reverse, Bust of the Prince of Wales, to right. Legend, GEORGE PRINCE OF WALES. Edge, PAYABLE IN LANCASTER, LONDON OR BRISTOL. Copper. Size 18.

LXV. Obverse, As obverse of LXII. Reverse, Three quarter bust of the Prince of Wales to right. Legend, GEO PRINCE OF WALES. HALF PENNY. Edge as LXIV. Copper. Size 18.

LXVI. Obverse, As obverse of LXII. Reverse, Bust of the Duke of York to right. Legend, FRED^x DUKE OF YORK. over the bust; below, HALFPENNY, 1795. Edge milled. Copper. Size 18.

LXVII. Obverse, As reverse of LXII. Reverse, As reverse of LXV. Edge as LXIV. This is also found with some of the letters on the edge omitted. Copper. Size 18.

LXVIII. Obverse, J H B in a cypher below a pair of scales. Legend, EAST GRIMSTEAD HALFPENNY, 1795. Reverse, As obverse of LXII, but with legend, PRO BONO PUBLICO. Edge, PAYABLE AT J. & H. BOORMAN. Copper and bronze. Size 18.

LXIX. Masonic Penny Token of the Prince of Wales. There are at least two types of this token.

(a.) Obverse, Similar to obverse of LXII, (a triangle containing emblems,) but without the words Wisdom, Strength & Beauty. Legend, MASONIC PENNY, 1795. Reverse, Similar to reverse of LXII, (arms, supporters, crest and motto,) but with legend, * PRO BONO PUBLICO * Edge, MANUFACTURED BY W. LUTWICHE, BIRMINGHAM.

(b.) Obverse, Bust of Prince of Wales to right. The legend on the obverse of the only one of this of which I have any knowledge is indistinct, it having been struck over another coin. Reverse As (a.) but having the date 1795. Edge, as (a.) Copper. Size 20. These penny tokens are said to be rarer than the halfpennies, and do not appear to have been so extensively muled.

LXX. Obverse, A broken column, round which is wound a wreath. On the right a plumb, and on the left a level. Below the column, AD HUC STABIT [Yet it will stand.] Legend, LOGE DE LA CONSTANCE EPROUVEE * Reverse, The square and compasses enclosing C E in a cypher of script

letters. On the right of the compasses the sun, and on the left the moon. Legend, CONSTITUEE PAR LE G. O. FR. LE 12^{ME} J^R DU 6^{ME} M^S 5785. [Constituted by the Grand Orient of France, August 12, 1785.] Border beaded, edges milled. Copper. Size 18. This Medal is struck like a coin, and is somewhat scarce.

LXXI. Obverse, Within a wreath of acacia, tied at the base by a ribbon, LOGE JEAN DE LA FONTAINE O.^R. DE CHATEAU THIERRY in five lines. Reverse, A radiant triangle, with the Hebrew letters for Jehovah; on the rays which surround it, a square and compasses, the head of the latter being a five-pointed blazing star, bearing the letter G. From the angles made by the legs of the compasses with the square arise two pillars, with ornamented capitals; the shaft of that upon the left has the letter J upon it, and the one on the right, B. Below the angle of the square, two branches of acacia, crossed and tied by a ribbon, under which, and between the stems, in very small letters, ROQUELAY. Legend, ET ERIT MERCES COPIOSA. [And the reward will be abundant.] Bronze. Size 16. This Medal is said to be rare. I have not ascertained its date, but the Lodge is not now on the Calendrier Maçonique.

W. T. R. MARVIN.

THE CENTENNIAL AWARD MEDALS.

ENGRAVINGS of the Medals awarded to exhibitors at Philadelphia have appeared, and the dies have been prepared by Henry Mitchell, of Boston. The Medals are to be struck at the Philadelphia Mint. They are of bronze, four inches in diameter, which is said to be the largest work of the kind ever made in this country. The design accepted has for the obverse, a female figure, seated, facing observer's left, crowned with laurel, holding in her extended right hand a wreath of laurel; her left rests upon an oval shield, having on it a *fac simile* of the seal of the United States. Behind her is a factory; before her are emblems of art and manufactures—a pallet, bust, vase, anvil, square, gavel, and part of a cog wheel. In exergue, in small letters, HENRY MITCHELL. DES. & SC. BOSTON, U. S. A. This central design is surrounded by a circle of thirty-eight six-pointed stars, divided into four equal parts by raised elliptical tablets, with seated female figures, personifying the four continents: at the top is America, turned to the right, holding the shield of the United States, an eagle is soaring in the sky; on the left, Europe, to the left, resting upon her right hand, behind her a gavel, in the background a Grecian temple; on the right, Africa, to the right, a couching lion behind her, and palm trees and pyramids in the background; at the bottom, Asia, turning towards the observer, with oriental temples and pagodas in the background. A border of a character similar to that known in architecture as *echinus*, around the edge. Reverse, Within a wreath of laurel, tied at the bottom and open at the top, AWARDED BY UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION, in four lines, the first and last curving. The wreath sends out a spray on each side, which divides into two semicircles the legend, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION PHILADELPHIA, MDCCCLXXVI. Border as obverse.

"The Queen has given instructions for an Arctic medal for the officers and men of the Alert, Discovery, and Pandora. Of course the metal used will be frosted silver."—*London "Judy,"* December 6, 1876.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

October 6. The regular monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced a donation from Wm. P. Coolbaugh of Oshkosh, Wis., and another of several Japanese coins from Wm. H. C. Lawrence of Boston. Dr. Fowle exhibited some beautiful French bronze Medals. The Secretary showed two exceedingly rare mule half-dollars, being the two obverses of the coinage of 1839, with the flying-eagle reverse. The meeting was devoted to an exhibition of U. S. coins, 1811-16, but nothing was brought, except by the Secretary, who showed half-dollar, dime, two cents, and half-cent of 1811, half-dollar and five cents of 1812, half-dollar and three cents of 1813, half-dollar, two dimes and three cents of 1814, half-dollar and quarter-dollar of 1815, and four cents of 1816. The Society adjourned a little before 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

November 3. The regular monthly meeting was held this day, the President in the chair. In the absence of Mr. Appleton, who has recently sailed for Europe, Mr. Marvin was chosen Secretary *pro tem*. The report of the last meeting was read and approved. Dr. Green presented two advertising cards, struck in rubber, giving times of departure of trains, on Shore line, and Stonington line. Size 20. He also exhibited a superb Russian silver medal, size 41, and read a brief description of it, prepared for him by the courtesy of Captain L. P. Semetschkin, of the Russian Navy, Aid-de-camp to H. I. H. the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, as follows:—"This is a Medal commemorative of the Centennial of the Academy of Science, at St. Petersburg, Russia. On the obverse is represented a bust to right in profile, of the Emperor Nicholas I., with the legend, (in modern Russ characters,) By the grace of God, Nicholas I. Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias. On the reverse is represented Pallas, seated, and crowning with her right hand a double bust (in Janus form on a pedestal) of the Emperors Peter the Great and Nicholas I. Above, the legend, To the founder and to the keepers. On the base of the statue is the name of the artist, &c., Composed and engraved by Count Th. Tolstoy, (which also appears in very small letters on the obverse, under the bust.) In exergue, Imperial Academy of Science in St. Petersburg, December xxix, anno MDCCCXXXI." Mr. Child exhibited two very fine cents of 1814. Mr. Marvin exhibited some Masonics, including a rare French Medal of Cambaceres, in silver; one of the Lodge of the Pyramids, at Alexandria, Egypt, in bronze, and a curious shell from a die or seal, loaned him by Mr. D. Proskey. Also, a silver medal of McLellan Lodge, one of the Army Lodges in the late Rebellion. Mr. Colburn brought two Catalogues, one of the Paul Henckel Sale, in Berlin, very carefully prepared, and handsomely printed, which was presented to the Society by the compiler, Herr A. Weyl, of Berlin; the other a fine quarto, illustrated with many copperplate engravings, containing descriptions of the coins and medals struck in Hamburg, Germany, which was presented by G. F. Ulex, Esq., of that city. The thanks of the Society were voted for these valuable gifts. The President proposed Dr. Robert Morris of La Grange, Kentucky, as a Corresponding Member. Remarks were made on the Diplomatic Medal, recently struck at the Philadelphia Mint, which was brought to light by members of the Society. Adjourned at 5 P. M.

W. T. R. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary*.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.

A REGULAR MEETING was held at Mott Memorial Hall, November 21, 1876, Prof. Anthon presiding. The following persons were elected corresponding members:—Messrs. Henry W. Holland and W. T. R. Marvin of Boston, Dr. Edward Maris of Philadelphia, Anselm Rhéaume, Esq., of Quebec, and Wm. Lee, M. D., of Washington, D. C. The Curator reported donations from J. N. T. Levick, of an uncirculated cent of 1814, a mis-struck dime of 1875, and several foreign pieces; from Edward Cogan, a

number of fine Medals, among which was the Ingraham, also the Somers Medal struck at the U. S. Mint, a bronze Medal of Charles X coronation, and a brass James Buchanan Medal, size 38, &c.; from James Oliver, two Medals in white metal, one the Napoleon III. Exposition Medal, the other the Duke of Wellington Funeral Medal; from corresponding member J. H. Applegate, one Medal in white metal of the San Francisco Celebration, July 4, 1876; from Mr. D. Proskey, one white metal Medal, obv. Fountain, rev. Serpent, &c., also, white metal impression, obv. A. Lincoln. rev. "Our Nation's Freedom," &c. The Librarian's report included a number of catalogues of coin sales, and other numismatic publications.

A very complete collection of medals and coins relating to Iturbide, Emperor of Mexico, were exhibited by Messrs. Anthon and Betts. Mr. Balmanno exhibited eight uncirculated varieties of the Canadian "un sou," among which was the rare one in brass, engraved in Sandham's Coins, Plate 8, Fig. 1; the Northwest Company's Token of 1820, the only one at present known; three of the large silver Medals struck by the British government for presentation to their Indian allies in America, the 1st, a young bust of George III. struck about the year 1776, size 48,—the 2d, an old bust of George III. 1814, size 48,—the 3d, a young head of Queen Victoria, with inscription, "presented to Joseph M. Itkobeitch, Chief of the Micmac Indians at Restigouche by the Minister of War and Colonies, by command of the Queen, 25th Jan. 1842," size 44, with ring; the reverses of these three last bear the Royal Arms of England. W. Poillon exhibited an English shilling with a Spanish countermark, a Masonic Ducat of Brunswick, 1745, (see Marvin's List, XII.) a silver Medal, "Lodge La Bien Aimée at Amsterdam," (Marvin's List, XVIII.) a silver Medal, "Consecration of the Lodge Darmstadt, 1818," an oval silver gilt Medal very rare, Jubilee Medal of the Lodge La Vertu at Leyden 5807, a silver Medal of the Jubilee of the Grand Lodge of Netherlands 5808, also, two varieties of the Copenhagen Exhibition Medal in bronze, obv. two cherubs bearing a palm wreath, and holding a wreath over the bust of Washington in an oval, all supported by an eagle with outspread wings, above, "Let us have peace": in the second variety, in place of the words, "Let us, &c.," the date MDCCLXXVI appears, size 35. Mr. A. C. Zabriskie exhibited one set each in four metals, of Hayes and Wheeler, and Tilden and Hendricks, size 14, only six sets each struck; also, one of Wm. A. Wheeler, size 20, 1876, white metal, twenty-five only struck. Mr. Pryor exhibited one of Charles X. Pretender to the throne of France, 1591, with the motto, "Sit nomen domini benedictum," shield with fleur de lis, about the value of half a crown, silver; also, a Monmouth halfpenny, 1668, and a King's Lyn farthing of 1669. Mr. Betts exhibited a large shell, representing the copy of Trumbull's celebrated painting of the Declaration of Independence in very high relief; rev. two tablets containing the names of the signers, &c., size 96. Mr. Parish exhibited a silver Medal to commemorate the alliance in 1688 of Louis XIV. of France, Solyman III. of Turkey, Mezzomorto of Turkey and James II. of England; rev. an allegorical figure of the devil, overhead the words, "The fifth in the league," and underneath, the crescent resting on three lilies, size 23; also a silver Medal, obv. Joseph II. Emperor, bust to right; rev. two Turks surrendering to a soldier, inscription, "Long live Landon, always the same hero;" below, "To the City of Albagraeca, attack Sept. 30th, and the castle received in surrender, Oct. 8th, 1789," size 28; also, a Medal, obv. a view of a city, inscription, "Petro Varodinum," rev. allegorical figure, inscription, "In memory of the liberation of Petro Varodinum from the Turks, Oct. 1, 1694, &c.," silver, size 24; also, obv. a view of a city besieged; legend, "Joy to the Emperor," rev. "Neuheusel built 1581, besieged by the Turks, 1663, besieged by his Imperial Majesty, June 27th, July 7th, and taken by storm, August 19th, 1585," copper, size 22; also, two emblematic figures surrounding the head of Morosini, a Venetian General; Legend, "Terror of the Turks." Rev. views of the Cities of Lepanto, Patrasso, Athens, Corinth, &c., 1687. Silver, size 26; also, a Medal, two busts facing, of Cornelius De Witt, born 1623, and John De Witt, born 1625. Inscription in Latin, "Correct in life and free from guilt, this man greatest in arms, that one in peace." Rev. emblematic figures of two men being destroyed by wild beasts; also, a silver Medal to the memory of William of Orange and Count Egmont and Horn, size 38. Prof. Anthon exhibited three large silver Medals on the Peace of Utrecht, each with a different bust,

and all of them uncirculated re-strikes from the Musée Monétaire; also, the following coins and medals of the fifteenth century, dated with Roman numerals:—

1446. Cast Medal of whitish bronze, by Matteo de Pastris, also called Pastino, or Pasti. Legend, (Latin) "Sigismund Pandulf Malatesta, son of Pandulf," bust to the left, in skull-cap, and close-fitting garment. Rev. Legend, (Latin,) Sismund Castle of Rimini M·CCCC·XLVI. Perspective view of the Castle of Rimini. Size 48. 1450. Bronze Medal. Legend, (Latin,) "Sigismund Pandulf" &c., as before. Laureated bust, in armor and mantle, to the left. Rev. Leg. (Latin,) "Splendid Temple of Rimini vowed and built in the year of Grace M·CCCC·L." Facade of the Church of St. Francis, at Rimini, as erected by the Prince in accordance with a vow, and finished in 1450, size 24. another celebrated work of Matteo Pasti. 1459. Bronze Medal. Francesco Sforza, 1447-1466. Bust to right. V. | . F. (? Vivus Fecit, or Vivat Floreat) Legend, (Latin, and beginning with the "biscia," signifies, "Francis Sforza Visconti, fourth Duke of Milan, Father of War and Author of Peace" MCCCCLVI. Rev. Bust of his son, Galeazzo Maria to left, between V · | · F · and the date MCCCC | LVIII Legend, (Latin, beginning as before,) signifies, "G. M. Sforza Visconti, eldest son of Francis Sforza, fourth Duke of Milan." Size 27. 1470. Bronze Medal. Legend, (Latin,) "Paul II. Venetian, Supreme Pontiff" Bust to left, bare-headed, in pluvial or cope. Rev. In a heavy garland of oak, inscription, (Latin,) "In the year of Christ MCCCCLXX. founded this building," size 26. These Medals were placed in the foundation-walls of a magnificent Tribune or Apsis, which this Pope built in the old St. Peter's. He also showed a silver coin of Mary of Burgundy, 1478; a marriage dollar of Maximilian and Mary of Burgundy, 1479; a large and heavy cast bronze Medal of Sultan Mahomet, probably by Matteo Pasti, 1481, size 70; and a gold florin of Maximilian, 1496. The last four dated with Arabic numerals.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Secretary.*

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

A MEETING was held on Wednesday, the 22d November, Daniel Rose, Esq., in the chair. A number of books, pamphlets and catalogues were presented to the Society. Mr. John Horne was elected a member. Mr. Gerald E. Hart exhibited a series of four Indian Chief Medals, an Agricultural Society Medal, a Directory of Montreal in 1819, (the first Directory of the city, and only known copy,) and a plan of the Siege of Quebec in 1759. The Indian Chief series consist of: I. Obv. Ludovicus XV. Rex Christianissimus. Bust laureated; rev. Honor and Courage standing upright, facing each other, each holding at arm's length a lance, the other hands grasped. Leg. Honor et Virtus. Size 36, thick planchet. This Medal is the only known specimen, and is supposed to be one of those mentioned in P. Kalm's Travels in Canada, 1749, in which he states, "that the Indian chiefs, in their reception of the new Governor, wore around their necks strings of wampum, to which was suspended a large silver Medal, bearing the king's effigy." In the catalogue of the Musée Monétaire, this Medal is not mentioned, but, under heading of "Peace of Utrecht," No. 469 has a similar reverse, with obv. head of Louis XIV. Likewise No. 192 under Louis XVI. has the same rev. It is inferred that these were not of an authorized design, but a few may have been muled, especially as the size corresponds with No. 469. The Medal has been a reward for services which terminated in the Peace of "Aix la Chapelle," corresponding in time with Kalm's travels, and thus is not mentioned by the observant Charlevoix. II. Obv. George III. and Queen Charlotte, busts facing, court dress, no legend. Overhead, drapery, divided by two tassels. Rev. Royal Arms, as on No. 59, (Sandham,) size 24. This Medal, hitherto unknown, is considered to belong to an Indian Chief series, from its similarity in reverse to the above No. 59. Its size may account for its scarcity, as doubtless the chiefs did not appreciate so trivial a gift, causing the authorities to withdraw and replace it by the following larger Medals. *Peace of Paris 1763 Medals:*— III. Bust of George III. in armor; Georgius III. Dei Gratia; rev. Royal Arms. Sandham, No. 59, size 48. IV. Ditto. Sandham, No. 61, size 38. The Agricultural Society Medal is also the first shown to this Society. Obv. Two horses, tandem, drawing a

plough in a farm. A man leads the first horse, whilst another guides the plough. In back-ground, a fence and a range of mountains; below, a horn of plenty, with a rake and other garden instruments grouped; the word "Montreal" is engraved. Legend, Agricultural Society, Lower Canada. Rev. An engraved inscription.

GERALD E. HART, *Sec'y.*

The Annual Meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society was held Wednesday Evening, 13th December, 1876. The President, Mr. D. Rose, in the chair. Among the gifts received, was a Medal in bronze of the "Western Congregational Church," from Mr. McLachlan. Major Latour exhibited a number of autograph letters written in Canada, in the seventeenth century, of unusual interest and intrinsic value. Mr. Ferrier showed a collection of Rebellion issue, and a Canada Bank Note of 1792, 5s. Mr. Cushing presented a Marriage Medalet, said to be used in the country districts of Canada, as a marriage gift; also, a "Fete Nationale" Medalet in silver. Mr. Mott, proof set of George III., 1812, three pieces, and Mr. Hart, a Masonic Diploma, dated 10 June, 1760, signed by officers of the Lodge and Aaron Hart, ancestor of the Secretary. Messrs. J. L. MacPherson and James Smith were elected members. A discussion on the advisability of an amalgamation with the Montreal Historical Society followed, and the following officers were then elected for 1877:—Henry Mott, *Pres't*; Daniel Rose, *1st Vice-Pres't*; Major Latour, *2d Vice-Pres't*; R. W. McLachlan, *Treas'r and Curator*; Gerald E. Hart, *Sec'y.* The Society then examined the valuable collection belonging to the Secretary, consisting of Canadian coins, Medals, and Rebellion issue, including all the more rare and unique Canadian pieces that are now obtainable, as well as the minute varieties of the Canadian issue of coins, which, as far as known, constitute this collection the most complete yet formed. The Library of Works on Canada was also examined with interest. The meeting then adjourned. GERALD E. HART, *Sec'y.*

COIN SALES.

ADAMS COLLECTION.

THE collection of Mr. Henry S. Adams of Boston, was sold in New York, Oct. 30 and 31, and Nov. 1, last, by Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co. The Catalogue, prepared by Edward Cogan, (69 pages,) contained 1,587 lots, including a large collection of continental and colonial money, many rare American colonial coins, early issues of the Mint, &c. We give a few of the prices obtained.

Liberty and no slavery, silver "Copperhead cards," v. r. \$4.00; Westwood's Washington, gilt, size 24, v. r. \$4.50; Bombardment of Louisbourg, copper, size 28, v. f. \$9.25; *Dollars*, 1794, \$80.00; 1795, fillet head, \$4.25; two of 1797, at \$5.25 each; 1802, v. g. \$4.00; 1804, (from Cohen Sale, where it brought \$325.) \$500; 1840, \$3.13; 1846, proof, slightly nicked, \$3.75; 1851, proof, \$33.00; 1853, proof, \$11.50; 1855, good, \$6.50. *Half-Dollars*, 1796, good, \$31.00; 1797, fair, \$9.00; 1801, \$1.87; 1815, uncir. \$6.00. *Quarter-Dollars*, 1796, \$15.00; 1807, \$2.00; 1815, \$5.00; 1823, v. r. \$55.00; 1827, exceedingly rare, \$83.50; 1847, proof, \$2.00; 1849, proof, \$2.38. *Dimes*, 1796, fine, \$7.50; 1797, \$1.38; 1798, struck over 1797, \$2.25; 1800, v. r. injured, \$3.25; 1809, \$2.75; 1822, r. \$1.50; 1846, \$1.60. *Half-Dimes*, 1797, 15 stars, v. f. \$9.50; 1800, v. f. \$10.00; 1802, obv. v. f. rev. poor, \$70.00; 1803, \$8.50; 1805, v. f. \$11.00; 1846, \$1.10. *Proof sets*, 1857, 7 pieces, \$19.00; 1858, \$10.50. *Washingtons*, Large eagle cent, 1791, \$4.50; small do. \$6.87; 1792, G. Washington President I. \$17.50; 1792, obv. head to left, Washington President, rev. spread eagle with scroll, v. r. \$33.00; "Fame" Medal, \$10.00; Voltaire do. uncir. \$5.50; Eccleston do. v. f. and r. \$4.50 (bronzed). Germantown Medal, \$9.50; Libertas Americana, v. f. \$4.00; Lord Baltimore shilling, \$17.00; do. sixpence, \$18.00; do. fourpence, \$25.00; Baltimore town piece, \$8.00; Virginia shilling, \$110.00; Immune Columbia, rev. Nova Constellation, v. r. and f. \$40.00; Excelsior cent, \$20.00; Higby copper, Value me, &c., \$9.00; Franklin cent, 1787, States United, rev. We are one, \$12.00; Kentucky Myddleton token, \$10.00. *Pattern Dollars*, Flying eagle, proof, 1836, \$6.25; do. Gobrecht in the field, \$40.00; flying eagle, 1838, proof, \$29.00; another, 1839, \$41.00. *Cents*, 1793, wreath, stars and stripes on edge, \$17.50; another, one hundred &c., on edge, \$20.50; ring cent, obv. fair, rev. v. fine, \$21.00; another, fair, \$9.00; 1794, uncir. \$6.50; 1795, thin planchet, \$10.50; do. Jefferson head, \$32.00; 1796, Liberty cap, uncir. \$36.00; 1799, undoubted original, v. f. \$26.50; 1800, \$15.00; 1804, guaranteed original, \$27.00; 1812, v. f. \$6.00; 1821, v. f. \$9.00; 1823, \$8.25; 1843, proof, \$9.50; 1857, proof, \$6.00. *Half-Cents*, 1793, v. f. \$11.25; 1796, only good but very rare, \$76.00; 1841, proof, \$5.00; 1847, do. \$5.75; 1848, do. \$6.00. *Half-Eagles*, 1795, large eagle, v. r. \$16.50; 1798, do. \$7.00; 1815, only five known, v. f. \$150.00; 1828, uncir. \$10.50. *Quarter-Eagles*, 1798, v. r. \$7.50; 1821, proof, \$6.25; 1829, do. \$6.00. A good collection of continental and colonial paper money brought very fair prices.

HAVANA AND HAINES COLLECTIONS.

OCTOBER 17-20, a sale of coins, embracing two large collections, and containing many Spanish and Spanish-Colonial, early English and Scotch, with ancient Greek copper and silver, Roman Consular and Imperial coins, American silver, &c., took place at the rooms of the Messrs. Leavitt. The Catalogue, 80 pages, was prepared by William H. Strobbridge, and included 1,753 lots, among them many very rare and valuable pieces. The sale was well attended, but the prices generally were very low. We can quote only a few:—A two-real piece of Ferdinand and Isabella, oxidized, but good and very rare, brought \$3.25; a real of same reign, bright and uncir. \$3.00; Columbus Medal, on erection of statue in Carlenas, 80 cts.; Cuban Medal, 1875, in honor of fallen Spanish soldiers, rare, \$7.00; gold doubloon of Philip V., \$17.25; many fine coins of Mexico and Spanish America sold at little above their value in silver. A Medal of Gustavus Adolphus, silver proof, size 28, \$9.00; a variety of fine ancient Greek and Roman coins went at remarkably low prices. A crown of Edward VI., 1551, brought \$5.00; half-crown of Cromwell, \$5.25; farthing of Queen Anne, uncir. \$4.35; sous of Louis XV. "Col. Franc. de l'Am." 1761, \$15.25; crown of Wladislaus IV. of Poland, uncir. 1637, \$10.12; (a crown of this King sold in Frankfort at the Hess Sale for \$16.50.) Crown of Sigismund, Prince of Transylvania, \$12.12; many of the gold and silver pieces went for their mere intrinsic value, or less. The sale realized in all only about \$3,000.

SALE AT FRANKFORT, GERMANY.

We have received from Mr. S. K. Harzfeld of Philadelphia, the Agent of the well-known Numismatist, Adolph Hess, of Frankfort, Germany, a priced Catalogue of the very extensive coin sale in that city, in August last, extending into the month of September. The Catalogue contains 164 pages, and included 4,496 lots. Some of the pieces were described in the last number of the *Journal*, and we quote a few of the prices obtained, regretting that we have no room to spare for more extended notice. We have reckoned the marks, in which the prices are given, at the value of twenty-five cents.

Silver pound piece of Charles I., \$19.00; Grand Ecu of Francis I., silver, v. r. \$90.00; half teston of Francis I., r. \$11.00; coin of Henry IV., 1607, v. f. and r. \$38.00; French Medal of Guiot, v. f. original in silver, \$15.00. *Polish pieces.* Twenty-seven bracteats, curious and rare, of Mieszko III. of Poland, sold from \$1.50 to \$8.00 each; Cracow groschen of Casimir the Great, \$65.00; Feldthaler of Sigismund, 1564, v. f. \$54.00; crown of Sigismund III., 1592, r. and f. \$87.50; thaler of 1614, \$65.00; guldenhaler, 1623, \$16.25; half-thaler, 1631, \$10.00; a number of other Polish pieces of Wladislaus IV. and John Casimir, at prices varying from \$10 to \$50. Medal of Sobieski, 1686, v. f. \$25.00. Oval Medal, gold, of Christine of Sweden, extremely rare, \$65.00; piaster of Philip III. of Spain, 1611, f. \$25.00; a large number of Papal Medals from John XXII., 1316, to Pius IX., sold very low, scarcely any bringing over \$3.25; thaler of 1596, by the Bishop of Eichstadt, v. f. \$32.50; teston of Sebastian of Lausanne, about 1520, \$42.50; several Medals of the Grand Masters of the Knights of St John, of Rhodes, 1314 to 1454, brought good prices, from \$4 to \$25 each; Berlin "Gold gulden" of Joachim I., \$46.25; "Grace Penny" of George II., Darmstadt, 1626, \$26.50; double thaler, 1629, East Friesland, \$38.75; scudo of Anton Mana, of Dezana, v. r. \$40.00; Libertas Americana, rev. Communi Consensu, \$17.50; half-eagle, 1802, (die altered from 1801,) \$8.75; do. 1806, \$7.00; quarter do. 1798, v. f. \$13.75; cent, 1798, \$3.87; Lord Baltimore groat, \$10.00. Many other pieces brought correspondingly high prices.

THE COINAGE BILL.

THE bill introduced by Senator Sherman, prescribing coins of the United States, is understood to have been prepared by the Director of the Mint. It provides, that upon the obverse of all the gold and silver coins there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word "Liberty," and the year of coinage. Upon the reverse of the gold coins, except the gold dollar, and upon the trade dollar, there shall be a representation of an eagle, with the inscription "U. S. of America," and the denomination of the coin. The gold dollar and all the silver coins, except the trade dollar, are to bear upon their reverse a wreath, with the denomination, and the inscription "United States of America." The Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is to cause the motto, "In God We Trust," to be inscribed on such of the coins as shall admit of this motto. It is also provided, that the three-dollar gold pieces, and the twenty-cent silver pieces shall not hereafter be coined, and the third section of the bill is as follows:—The devices of the minor coins shall consist of such emblems and inscriptions as are proper to the Republic of the United States, but plainly distinct from those on the gold and silver coins, and each minor coin shall express its proper date and value.

INDIAN RELICS.

THE article below has been copied quite extensively by the newspapers. Another account of the same affair was printed in the last number of the *Journal*, page 41. Shinnecook is an Indian Reservation, about ten miles from Sag Harbor, on Long Island.

SHINNECOOK was lately in an uproar, caused by a gentleman boarding in this village, an archaeologist, who, the day before, assisted by one of the trustees of the tribe, had taken some relics from two Indian (supposed) graves. The young braves (?) expressed some dissatisfaction at the wanton desecration of the deserted and pastured graves of their ancestors. It seems William S. Pelletreau had some time ago obtained consent of the tribe to make a search for relics in the old abandoned burial places of the Shinnecooks, but had never taken advantage of the permission accorded to him. The gentleman in question went on the right granted to Mr. Pelletreau, and found a dozen or more articles, viz: bottles, wampum, several small defaced silver coins of an ancient date; large silver spoons of singular form; a gun barrel of large dimensions; parts of blanket or robe, a pitcher, &c. All these things have been restored to those who claim them.—*Sag Harbor Express*.

I have examined the relics taken from the graves. They consist of thirty-two silver coins, called cob-money—fractions of the cob-dollar, (described on page 32, Vol. III, of the *Journal of Numismatics*; also in Vol. V. page 72,) the dates ranging from 1650 to 1700; also, a stone pestle; wampum; an old Queen Anne musket; bottles; silver spoons, &c. The coins were in a small copper box with a sliding cover; the top and sides of the box were engraved with various designs, in which figured the sun, moon and stars. These articles are now in possession of the tribe, and they will not sell them.

WM. W. TOOKER.

Sag Harbor, N. Y.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

A MYSTICAL MEDAL.

CAN any of your readers tell me the origin, purpose or meaning of a singular medal in my possession, of which the following is a description. Obverse, a "magic" square, so called, the angles reaching to the edge of the medal, and consisting of 9 x 9 spaces, having in each space a figure, the sum of which added either perpendicularly or laterally, is 369. Over the square, IEOVA in a straight line; on the left, 'ORBHAXIEL' in a curved line; under the square, a character somewhat representing two capital u's, placed one upon the other, one much broader than the other, and on the top of their arms are zeros; on the left of this character, BO, and on the right, EL. The space on the right of the square has another mystical character, resembling u w interlaced, as much as anything. Reverse, A circle, enclosing dots, stars (?) and characters having no intelligible meaning, with the exception of one, which may be meant for a man holding a crescent in his right hand. The circle outside of this is divided into quarters by the letters L. U. N. A. Between the A and L at the top GABRIEL; between the letters B and R, of this word, a heptagon, in the centre of which is 7. Under the circle, a figure representing, perhaps, the zodiacal emblem of *pisces*, dividing the word ZEPHYRUS which is between N and U: on each side of the circle are cabalistic (?) characters, impossible to describe, except by a drawing. Silver, size 22. Was this an astrologic medal? I have been unable to learn anything in regard to it, except that its age is said to be upwards of two hundred years. For what possible use it could have been struck, I cannot discover, and should be glad to have some light upon it.

"ZADKIEL."

WE have the following reply to a query by "S," in the July number of the *Journal*, page 22, concerning a copper coin having bust of George III., with legends, GREGORY III. PON. BRITANN RULE, from D. T. BATTY, of Manchester, England, whose valuable work on the Copper Coinage of Great Britain we have before noticed.

"It is an imitation coin, of which and similar ones, there was an immense issue, constituting the bulk of our copper currency up to the time of the issues of the local coinages from 1784 to 1800. I have fifteen varieties of 'Gregory III. Pon.' with bust of George III., and of similar productions I have at least five hundred varieties.

D. T. B."

BOOK NOTICES.

A VISIT TO THE CABINET OF THE UNITED STATES MINT, AT PHILADELPHIA. [By Elizabeth B. Johnston.] Press of J. B. Lippincott & Co., [Philadelphia] 1876. [8vo. pp. 92.]

THIS unpretending volume is of much interest; had it been undertaken some months earlier, its author would have been able to do justice to the subject, and an earlier issue would undoubtedly have found thousands of purchasers during the Centennial Exhibition. Besides other engravings, the volume contains a cut of the "Diplomatic Medal," for a full account of which we refer our readers to Vol. IX, pp. 65 and 78 of our Journal, January and April, 1875. It is a matter of regret that this Medal was not reproduced and placed on sale at the opening of the Centennial; it would certainly have found a large sale. The volume also includes a brief Memoir of the Directors of the Mint from its organization, the names of its present officers, a list of Medals to be obtained at the Mint, with prices affixed, table of coins of foreign countries showing their values, &c., &c. We are somewhat surprised to see a number of typographic errors, for the press of the house which publish it, is famous for careful work. Several names are misspelt: Dupres, for Dupre; Marceau, for Marcou, &c. On page 79, the author confuses *dies* with *impressions*, apparently contradicting herself.

THE COINAGES OF THE WORLD; ANCIENT AND MODERN. By George D. Mathews. Illustrated with several hundred engravings of the principal coins. New York. Scott & Co., 146 Fulton Street. 1876.

This is an octavo volume of 306 pages, with a large number of wood-cuts of examples of both ancient and modern coins. It has several appendices, giving lists of the French Sovereigns, explanations of the abbreviations on Roman Coins, a list of Roman families who have issued coins, and other matters of interest. The text is sufficiently elaborate to give the general reader a good idea of the subject, and to excite his interest in the science of numismatics. From the brief examination we have been able to give it, we judge it to be one of the most valuable and compendious books on coins, especially for those collectors who have not the time or inclination to consult the ponderous quartos of the old writers, which has yet appeared. An advertisement of the work will be found in this number of the *Journal*.

EDITORIAL.

THE Mint Cabinet at Philadelphia has just received as a donation from the Russian Government, through Messrs. Poliakoff and Dobronizky, Centennial Commissioners, a suite of fifty-one Russian Medals. They have been the issue of many years, and perhaps constitute a full set; they celebrate great monarchs and statesmen and generals. Those who know the advanced state of arts in Russia, will not be surprised to hear that these Medals are admirably executed. Besides the above, the Mint has received the gift of a set of Russian coins for 1876. These are remarkable for having no Imperial head on them. They are very fine specimens of mintage.

Six hundred thousand persons visited the United States Mint during the recent Centennial half-year. They came from all of the States and all lands, from 9 to 12 A. M., to see the collection of coins and the minting operations. How they passed through without choking up the workshops, and without helping themselves occasionally, may be a wonder to those who can imagine such an army; but a certain routine, and a proper disposition of guides, prevented any loss, except what occurred in picking pockets.

WE learn that Mr. W. H. Strobbridge of New York, is now engaged in cataloguing for sale the fine collection of Mr. Scheffin. Particularly rich in ancient coins, this is a most noted collection, and in its specialty is one of the finest in the country. Many of the visitors to the Art Museum in 14th Street, in that city, will remember the fine display there of ancient coins, the choice portions of Mr. Scheffin's cabinet.

CURRENCY.

THERE is more g(u)ilt than gold in State Street.

A LEGAL TENDER—The Court-room door-keeper.

CURIOSITIES—Small coins in the change of the moon.

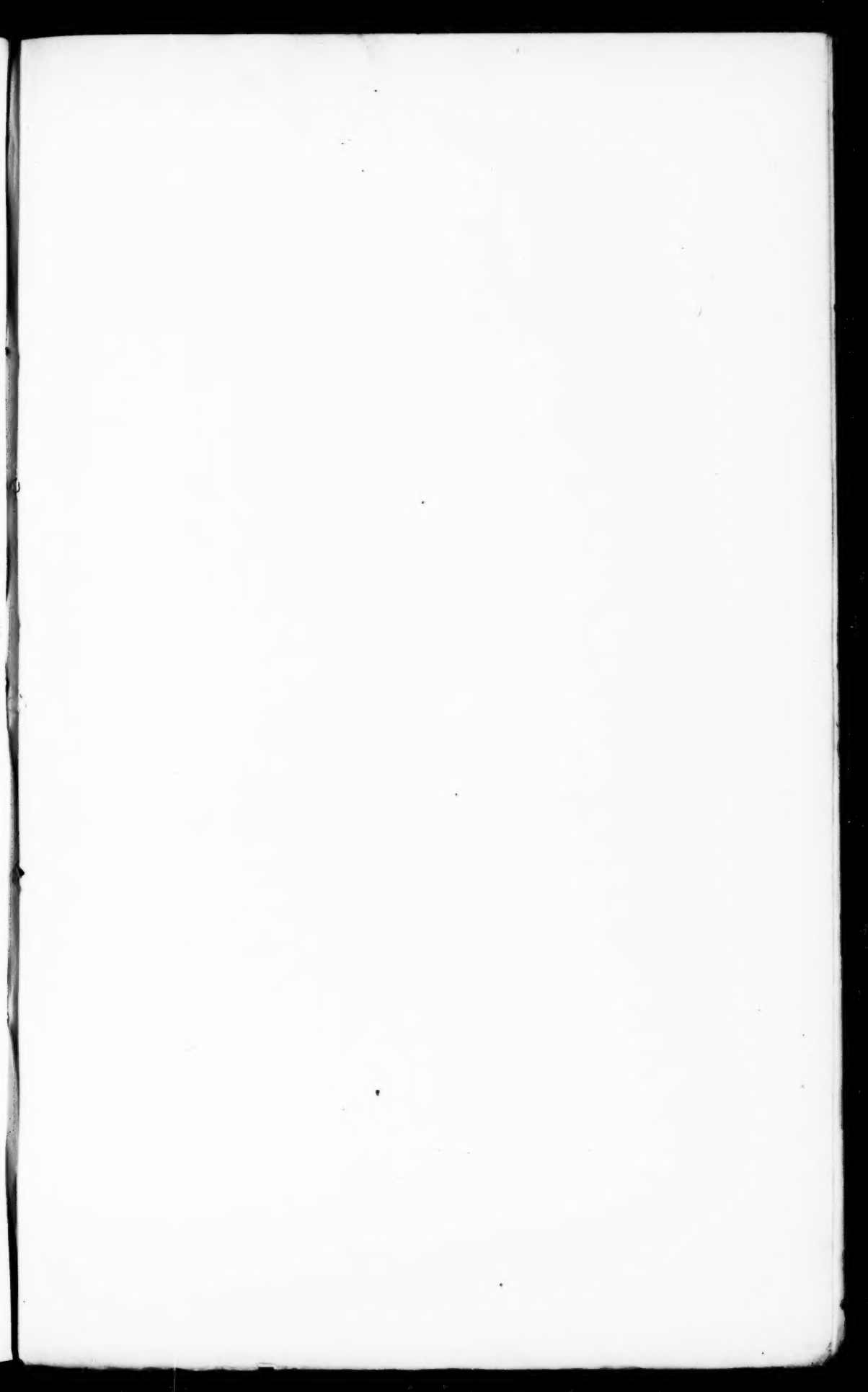
HALF FARTHING.

" Too small for any marketable shift,

What purpose can there be for coins like these ? "

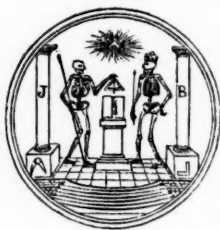
Hush, hush, good Sir!—This charitable thrift

May give a *Mite* to him who wants a cheese !—*Hood*.





1



2



3



4



FRANKLIN MASONIC MEDAL

[No. LIX. See JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS, Vol. XI, p. 62.]



MASONIC MEDALS.